

Machine Learning and the Future of AI

Machine Learning

Machine Learning is a subset of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that enables computers to learn from data and make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed to do so.

Machine Learning is a branch of AI that focuses on the development of algorithms that can learn from and make predictions on data. It is a key component of many modern AI applications, including image recognition, natural language processing, and recommendation systems.

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SAE level 4

Waymo SAE level 4
Waymo crash data trade secret data

SAE level 4

AlphaGo Zero

Leukotomy Leukotomy selfish gene

logical positivism logical empiricism

Universal Approximation Theorem Nash Embedding Theorems
word-embedding Vector Space

Deepmind AlphaGo Zero

reward Deepmind Reward is Enough

A Treatise on Probability causation

causation

causation

causation

- 1
- 2
- 3

causation

Marc Aurel Stein John Leighton Stuart

causation

causation

Demis Hassabis

causation

Totally Ordered Set

causation

causation

causation

causation

causation

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量子力学の多世界解釈について

量子力学の多世界解釈は、量子力学の基礎的な問題の一つである。この解釈は、量子力学の基礎的な問題の一つである。

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Are there really many worlds in the "Many-worlds interpretation" of Quantum Mechanics? the development of «decoherence theory» revealed that, using the standard formalism of quantum mechanics, macroscopically distinct branches of the wavefunction were almost entirely free from interference and evolve approximately classically almost

The Many-worlds Interpretation

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D-wave Google Quantum Supremacy

[illegible]

“Confucius taught that marriage lies at the foundation of government.”

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□ □

[illegible][illegible]

McNamara fallacy Demis Hassabis Demis Hassabis \$2.26 Trillion
<https://watson.brown.edu/news/2021/bill-afghanistan-war-226-trillion-and-still-rising-costs-war-report-cited>

McNamara fallacy https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/McNamara_fallacy

The McNamara fallacy (also known as the quantitative fallacy[1]), named for Robert McNamara, the US Secretary of Defense from 1961 to 1968, involves making a decision based solely on quantitative observations (or metrics) and ignoring all others. The reason given is often that these other observations cannot be proven.

The first step is to measure whatever can be easily measured. This is OK as far as it goes. The second step is to disregard that which can't be easily measured or to give it an arbitrary quantitative value. This is artificial and misleading. The third step is to presume that what can't be measured easily really isn't important. This is blindness. The fourth step is to say that what can't be easily measured really doesn't exist. This is suicide.

arbitrary
really isn't important really doesn't exist

McNamara's War

□ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_McNamara#Vietnam_War □

In April 1964, Senator Wayne Morse called the war "McNamara's War".[82] In response, McNamara told the press that he was honored, saying "I think it is a very important war, and I am pleased to be identified with it and do whatever I can to win it".[83]

McNamara's hawkish stance on Vietnam was well known in Washington and many in the press often referred to the war as "McNamara's war" as he was the one in the cabinet always pressing for greater American involvement.

McNamara fallacy McNamara McNamara
McNamara McNamara
McNamara's War Pentagon Papers

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□□□□□□ City upon a Hill

Henry Kissinger

Reagan Kissinger Reagan City upon a Hill Kissinger Balance of Power

Kissinger Balance of Power a city upon a hill Balance of Power City upon a Hill

leukotomy

a city upon a hill

1990 City upon a Hill

Lord of the Flies

Flat World